Business Motices.

NEVER DEPLORE SPILT MILK .- If your last

PIANOS. — T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated BOLLS FIANOS. HORSE WATERS's modern improved Planos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United State will be sold as prices which deig competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Planos of Moscoal Instruments of any kind will find it to their advantage to call.

Horaca Waters, No. 333 Roadway.

MOURNING MANTILLAN, in great variety and at low prices, at Bantholomew's new Mourning Store, No. 531 Bresidway. MOURNING GOODS.-We have now a large MOURNING GOODS.—WE have how a range cotch of Rombarines, Alapson, De Luines, Barness, Sike, Canton Crupes, Grenadines, Tiesues, Lawus, Prints Gingbame and every other article in the Mounting fine, which we are ceiling at great bargains. E. H. Leannarins, & Go. No. 37 Broadway, corner Leonard at

BLACK BARATHEA SILKS.—20 pieces just received; the most desirable MOURNING SILKS imported.
C. F. BARTHOLOMEW NO. 551 Scondway.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—We will open this morning facother large lot of superior Parls-made Kid Oloves, which we will sell at great harging Our store will be open and ready for E. H. Leaderstein & Co. No. 377 Broadway, course Leonard et.

LACE MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION. DE MUSLIN CURTAINS FOR THE SON ACCEPTANCE AND ACCEP

A complete assortment of Cornices and Cortein Trimores treduced prices. Kelly & Fraguson No. 241 Broadway WHAT IS TO BE WORN THIS SPRING ?- Ready made CLOTHING of every description. Where can one get the best at the lowest rates? At Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos 16 and 68 Fuston et

Consider the Chartes.—Two hundred pieces English Crafts, of all qualities; also, finest quality Caston Charts.

C. F. Bartholomew, No. 551 Groadway.

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 511 Broadway.

O. P. E. N. I. N. G.,
WERD'S MOURING STORE,
No. 448 Broadway.
This establishment will open on THURSDAY, April 12, with a
new and splendid stock of MOURAING DRY GOODS and fashiouable Millinery—BONARYS, MANTILLAS, &c.
WEED'S,
No. 449 Broadway, four doors below the St. Nichnias Hotel.

No 449 Broadway, four doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Wholessle and Retail.
THOMAS LANGE CO.
Nos 296 and 297 Broadway, New York, (directly opposite the
Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American
Paper Hanzings, Borders, French and Carlain Papers,
Bed Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known
to the trade
Macchaets leying in their stocks can bur from first hands, as
we manufacture large y, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are not agents in the United States.
Our Retail Department comprises the richest styles of Decoration. Special impurtations made, when desired, from our pleadiff collection of samples. Artistic Paper Hangers and to
any part of the United States.
No. 210 Bowerty.—The new Carnet Empori-

No. 210 BOWERY.—The new Carpet Empori-um, an excellent place to buy your Carpeting Oilclottes, &c. Ladies should not fail to call on Mr. HYATT and inspect his splendid stock of Carpets of every description. They are extremely cheap and good.

TURKEY, VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN

TARRETS at great bargelies; with a large assortment of OdGlothe, Mattings, Rugs, Mais, Pisno and Table Govers, &c.,
E. A. PATERSON & Co.,
NO 70 Canal-M.

BOMBAZINES .- C. F. BARTHOLOMEW has opened 50 pieces Lupin's super BOMBAZINE, at 25 per cent. less the usual prices New Mourning Store No 55 Broadwa

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, corner of Broadway, and Houston-st, on the European plan, will open for the reception of Travelers and the public on Wednesday, April 11. Prices of Rooms ranging from 50 cents to \$3 per day. Mais estra, and as ordered.

Sidney Korman. LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS

ET THIS HE YOUR GUIDE FOR ENGLISH CARTELL ENGLISH VELVET CASPETS, [0] and [1] per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY CASPETS, 7, 3] and 3] per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY CASPETS, 7, 3] and 3] per yard. ENGLISH INGRAIN CASPETS, 3, 4], 4/6 and 5; per yard. ENGLISH OULCOTHS, 2/6 3; and 4] per yard. AMERICAN OLLCOTHS, 2/6 3; and 4] per yard. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, \$3, 84 and 46 per yard. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, \$5, 38 and 46 per yard. TABLE COVERS, 12 to 24/, at II. ANDERSON'S, 39 BOWETY. CARPETINGS .- PUTERSON & HUMPHREY, No

CARPETINGS.—FITERSON & HUMPHREY, NO.
TB Broadway, cor. Whitest, have just received from the lete
large augtion sales a large assertment of Carpeting, &c., which
libey will led at the following low prioce:

Rich Tepestry, 8/ to 19/ per yard.

Rich Tepestry, 8/ to 19/ per yard.

Three-ply, 8/ to 9/ per yard.

Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6/.

And all other goods equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Not. 517 and 579 Broadway.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
Forfale ou the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

DOCHTY & BROTHER'S.

LARGE CARRET WAREHOUSE, No. 231 Broadway. A releaded assortment of Carretings and Out. Clothes, entirely new Patterns at Wholessie and Retail, very low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA. 200 White China Dinner Sots, containing enough places to dinest welve persons, at \$531 worth \$451;
300 White China Dinner Sets, containing enough places to dine slabtesu persons, at \$571 worth \$59;
400 White China Tes Sets, at \$450, worth \$750.
Gilt Band and richly decourant eras in the same proportion W. J. F. Dalley & Go.
Marble Steres. Nos. 531 and 6-3 Broadway.

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW has received a large as sortment of every description of Mounting Goods, which he is offering at extremely low prices. New Mourning Store, No. 561 Blook way.

Soil Blook way.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
Office No. 3 Johnst., New York,
Boileits orders for DYING BARKELS, TISSUES, LAWKS, and SILK,
Woolkes and FANCY GOODS of every description.
BATH and TAPPETA RIBIOSS. GIMPS, PRINCES, GALLBOOKS,
BATH AND CONTROL OF THE CO

Thirty pieces BLACK and WHITE PLAID SILKS RARTHOLOMEW'S, No 5'1 Broadway. Rate don't die in their holes, but come out and die, by using Costan's effectual Rat, Cockronen, &c., Extensinator. Wholesale and Retail D. pot, No 500 Broadway, Not dangerous to the human family.

WOLFE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS

WOLFE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
TO THE CITIENS OF FERRSYLVANIA.
Incorrect stements, circulated through the same public useful and although it has been said that if Falsshood has a day start. Truth booted and spurred, can never overtake her. I hall at least make an affort to head of a report which, either through innorance or a worse motive, has been circulated to my disadvariage.

It has been navried by several journals that my object in exhibiting a deput for the sale of the Schledam Aromatic Schnapps in Finiadelphis was to escape the penalties of the Prohibitory Liquer Bill, then pending in the Legislature of this Brate. This is a gress misrepresentation. I require no religation to the companion of the measure. It protects each my business, and I can continue to bottle and sell it under its previous A clause in the first section of the actuables mis to take the article from under Casom-House lock, store it in my own warehouse, and put it up in bottles for the purpose of sending the heyend the limits of the State. Under snother clause, exempting patent meclaines, of which one of the composionis is alcohol, from the restrictions of the law, I claim the right to have the preconnect an indispensable ramedy in a variety of diseases, by four thousend of the first physicians in the United States; it is prescribed and administered as a restorative, duried and the increase of the word, as much a medicine as any of the injectice which have alcohol for their basis, and, like the Schiedam Schnapps seek kept by druggist as part and parcel of their feetings and interested as a dethic resort, in case the New York.

it is in every sense of the word, as much a modeline as any of the tinctures which have alcohol for their basis, and, ille the Schiedam Schnapps are kept by druggists as part and parcel of thate legitimate sents in trade.

So much for the faise report that my new depot in Philiadelphia was interped as a deminer resort, in case the New York Liquore Bill should ness in any event. I shall continue to make this city the center of my business.

By leading object in locating a branch establishment in Philiadelphis, was the convenience of Southers and Western murchants, who, by receiving their supplies from that point, will effect a considerable saving the grides by a mere direct and speedy route that this batched from this city.

The Maine Law is this batched from this city.

The Maine Law is modeland to the putho as an ordinary taxon betways, but as a medicand dist drink, namuractured from the best and sounded to the putho as an ordinary taxon betways, but as a medicand dist drink, namuractured from the best and sounded to the putho as an ordinary taxon betways, but as a medicand dist drink, namuractured from the best and sounded to the putho as an ordinary taxon betways, but as a specific in droppy, gravel, affections of the himeys, systems by potentials and incompanies mentioned in the process of the himeys, systems by potentials, grantal dealing and many other complaints. It is, therefore, altegather distinct, both as a regards its a properties, purity, and the purposus for which it is recommended from every other alcohole simulant.

The time is, I am sonvined, approaching was no other preparation of a cachel will be tolerated by the medical faculty, the claims to the confidence of the profession and the six are unequaled. Throughout the whole process of manufacture, abiquent betting and pecking it is under the supervision of the proprietor or his confidence of the profession and the six are unequaled. The time is, I am sonvined approaches, in the profession and the berry to the bottle and to the document of the

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERA'S FANCY BAZAAR, owing to the extensive repairs to be unde in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The returning of this immense stock, embracing Work Bones, Badicules, Papier Maché Work, Ros., Opers Glasses, Tellet Bones, Bedicules, Papier Maché Work, Ros., Opers Glasses, Tellet Bones, Gentlements and Ladler' Dressing, bases, Dresting and Shell Combe, elegant Stajaary, Patian, Porcelain and Marble Vasses; Rewman's celebrated Water Colors, together with the most revolves election of Fertumery and Soaps, with an endless variety of Toys for the amusement and instruction of children; at will be seld without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the nearly prices.

H. S. BOGERS'S FANCY BAZAAR, NO. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—EBENEZER COLLAMORE has re-noved to No. 48 BROADWAY, (one door above Walkerst.), where he has opened a large assectment of new Goods, in ad-lition to his former rock of China and Glasswans.

Croten Bugs and Cockronches effectually cleared hy one or two applications of Costan's Ext. Wholesale and Retail Depot. No. 330 Bloodway. uine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAN.

MOURNING BONNETS NOW OPEN.-The most

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-In ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Asciones.

As the set of Function of the set of Functions of the set of Functions of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of orders.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Ascioneet.

No. 7 Broad at

Weak, Nervous, Depressed in Spirits, and a Wenk, Nervous, Depressed in Spirits, and a pray to incurs rable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to Dyspepsis is indeed as object of commisseration. Fet it askered for him to decreat. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable be may be, the cordial properties of Hosz-Land's German Birvers, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philodelphia, are storeer than the many headed monster which is preying upon his tody and miled; and if he chooses to try them, we will itsure a speedy cure. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Look, cut it out, and remember that Costan's

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Why is that Professor Holloway has been presented to most of the otentates of Europe! Because the public is not decived in see intrincic worth of these famous medicines. Almost any use of asthms, or settled co'd on the chest, it soon cured by abbits in plenty of ointmeent, and using the pills. Seld at the saturatorier, No. 80 Maidendars, New York and No. 244 trans. London, and by all drugglets, at 23c, 62jc, and \$1 per of or become

SPRING OVERCOATS, and other garments suit or the season, can now be seen, in great variety of colors rand Munde 4. Co's Clothing Store, No 4ti Broad One price and no deviation.

HERNIA. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH A. C., No. 3) Maiden hae, New York, by the Industria E. hi-lithen of all Nations, for their new Patent Radical Con Truss. Federace as in its super ordy—Profe Valentice Mot Williard Parker, and John M. Caraochan. An extensive latenames of mercantile and other gentlemes carefully this Tausmay be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF
SARE, with Ball's patent powder-proof Locks, the same the
were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London
1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1953, and 5%, and this twi
Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Meda
at the Lockoon World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The sub
scriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to mixed
and sell his patent Champion Sara, with Hall's patent powder
proof Locks.

Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water st., New-York.

New-Hork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, 126,000 copies the WREELY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is without doubt the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price,

The steamship America, from Liverpool March 31, for Boston, is now about due at Halifax. Her news will be one week later.

The steamship Washington from Bremen via Southampton for this port, is now in her fourteenth

The Know-Nothings were beaten in Hoboken yesterday.

We publish in snother part of this paper, a letter from a correspondent at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, exhibiting and explaining the result of the recent election in that city. The Know-Nothing movement has driven it over, horse and foot, to the enemy. Last year that place was Republican, and now it is two to one the other way. In Michigan the malign influence of the same movement is but too plainly visible in the reports that reach us of the result of the Town Elections in that State. So, too, in Cincinnati, the same thirg has happened. Last year the Anti-Nebraska forces carried that city by a sweeping majority, of between three and four thousand. Now, it has gone Democratic by about eight hundred.

These results furnish a significant lesson to our Know Nothing friends when attempting to measure the force of their peculiar tenets in the West. Deduct from the apparent Know Nothing vote that portion of the voters who went with the organization on the ground of common hostility to the opposing ticket, in all these cases, and the real Know Nothing force would be reduced to a skeleton. Is there nothing in this state of things to intimate to the Know Nothing leaders what must result from a headstrong attempt on their part to divide the Northern opposition, and to ignore the great issue on which the last year's triumphs in the North were truly founded?

We publish elsewhere, this morning, au account, from Boston, of the examination of the Lady Superior of the Catholic Seminary visited. the other day, by a Committee of the Massachu setts Legislature. The testimony of this laiy unfolds a small chapter of the proceedings of a portion of this Committee not before revealed, and which, we should think, would whiten the checks of the individual implicated with shame. She testifies that an individual of the Committee-a Mr. Hiss. of Boston-shook hands twice warmly and familiarly, with her, and desired the privilege of visiting her privately-giving his name as Mr. Evans! We shall be glad to hear Mr. Hiss explain his extraordinary conduct. As the case stands, his proceedings carry a blasting infamy to himself and a disgrace to the Legislature and the State.

STARVATION PRICES. It is the duty and interest of every man who own a piece of land whereon he can sow a bushel of grain, not to allow the Spring to slip by without doing it. We are at starvation prices in breadstuffs as well as in meat. We shall have a famine if we do not look out. The nations of Europe are engaged in the amiable business of butchering one another, and if the half dozen gentlemen at Vienna and their backers do not come to terms, this state of things will continue, and perhaps for half a dozen seasons. The fer tile plains of that continent, instead of being used for producing what will feed its population, will be the scenes of havor and bloodshed, aut Death alone will reap a harvest therefrom 16. in addition, the crops in the island of Great Britain should be cut short, (and it must be remem bered they were very abundant last year,) it will be left to the valley of the Mississippi, mainly. to supply the immense vacuum abroad. Under such circumstances, the drain upon us for foreign consumption is likely to be greater than it has ever been before. Our present reserves of breadatuffs must be very light, as the high prices of corn and flour plainty enough denote. Our corn crop last year was wonderfully small, as was well established at harvest time, without aid from the

prices current. Entering upon the year with exhausted granaries at home, with a poor crop following, and au

immense European demand, grave apprehension may well be excited as to our circumstances a year lence. We have had a hard winter and enormously high prices throughout. But what is all we have seen to what we shall see, if we should chance to have a bad summer, and the war goes on in Europe. We may then see suffering and starvation in earnest.

It is in view of this not merely possible, but

too probable state of things, that we invoke the attention of farmers everywhere, in the East as well as the West, to omit no effort or opportunity to swell, in large and in small quantities, the product of the soil the coming year. New-England. especially, should bestir berself. At a dollar a bushel for corn and ten dollars for flour, these arout the northern section of country immensely. ticles can be raised at very great profit all over the North. The low prices of many years have diminished the cultivation of the cereal grains throughand New-England has learned to rely on Illinois and Michigan, on North Carolina and Maryland, for her supplies of breadstuffs. The amount of corn and flour taken into Boston and other Eastern ports from the South and West, for consumption at home, is wonderful. Whole lines of packets go freighted weekly to the East with grains and flour from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, poured into those markets through the great arteries of trade from the West, to be distributed over the interior. At present prices, the drain upon the Eastern States to pay for these vast supplies is a serious hindrance to their prosperity Millions of dollars have thus been required during the last year over and above the sum that it would have cost even that generally thrifty and well paid people to raise the same amount of similar food. This consideration surely should induce them to enter upon its cultivation the present year with industry and energy. The prospect of a reduction of present prices should be considered quite too slight by every man of sense and forethought to neglect any opportunity to raise a patch of wheat, corn, basl-y, or rye. Everywhere in the North all these grains will grow and flourish, excepting corn in the most northern part of Msine. Let every one then try his hand at one or the other as occasion may present. Let every man who owns an acre of arable soil at least raise as much bread as he and his family require. In this way starvation prices may be remedied and a possible famine be averted. But if things go on in the old way nobody knows where we shall come out a year heace.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS. The individuals composing the Know Nothing organization may be uncommonly doctle, but there is evidently a stout mixture of human pature in their composition. The spirit of Democratic turbulence is at work among them. They are not all lambs to be led to the slaughter. Those characteristics that distinguish all large bodies of men assembling to act in concert, we imagine, will be exhibited quite as prominently among them as among any other class of our fellow-citizens. They are by no means politically regenerated and sanctified. They are not pricets of a political millenium. Tacy are still unboly, sinful, and as strongly tinetured with depravity as their neighbors. We are thus filled with the conviction that no new experience is to be afforded to the world by their collective action in its concerns.

Two of the fundamental doctrines of the sect, indeed the two that mark the peculiar discipline of the body, are secrecy of action, and the surrender of individual opinion to that of the majority in Council. Thus far, with not numerous exceptions, the members of the fraternity have acted under these regulations in harmony. But as soon as the machinery of the organization is well under way, the uncontrollable spirit of insubordination and free inquiry agitates the councils on the first of these points. Members already suggest a change, and powerful leaders we see advocate an open policy. Already a schism is widely visible on this point. It is not difficult to foresee where it will lead. The secrecy of Know-Nothing meetings will be gradually abandoned, perhaps not formally, but yet in effect and practically. The objects of their action are all public and political. Their acts thus take the form of publicity, necessarily, and their preliminary proceedings, under such circumstances, can hardly have a motive for con

The other point of discipline is the rock upon which the order is ultimately to split and go to pieces. This is the unconditional surrender by the individual of all personal liberty of action to the mejerity of the council to which the member belorgs. Tals might have done before Luther, but it won't work in these latter days. Most especial ly will it not work in this quarter of the world The right of private judgment and freedom of action has slways been the corner stone of Protestantism, and the attempt to overthrow it in an association got up especially to damage and work the overthrow of Popery, is an inconsistency too great not to break down under its own weight he partial application of the dogma of no personal independence has been the great incubus on the caucus system. The odlum of that system arises from a very much modified application of the idea, however, compared with the stringent tyranny enforced by the discipline of the Kuow-Nothings. The old system, where the member of the caucus was considered only partially bound, and this by considerations of personal henor or party fealty, has been falling into disrepute amid the rebellion of all independent minds against such a comparatively mild sway of the idea. As revived by the new party, it becomes an instrument of hateful tyranny, obnoxious to every man possessing the smallest independence of nature. It is utterly impossible that such a rigid accountability of the individual to the Council, as we have lately seen many instances of in the action upon contumacious Know-Nothings, can last. It is the worst sort of slavery, for it is the slavery of the mind rather than the body. Though a slave in fact. Uncle Tom himself scorned the idea of such mental submission as the Know-Nothings exact. This great peculiarity of the new party, standing as it does in open hostility to all American notions of liberty of action, opposing itself to every just and liberal idea of genuine manhood, must then tumble, along with the other new defenses of the party, and leave it standing, where all parties in a free country should stand, purely on its own merits.

The Know-Nothing party, or the American party, then is destined at no remote period, to take the position in our politics that is held by all other parties, and it behooves the intelligent members of it to look this fact in the face. The mass of its members cannot be blindly nosed by

a string for any length of time. They are neither fools, nor cravens. It may please them to take on a novel discipline for a brief period because of its novelty, but against a rigid system like that of mar ial law, controling their ac ion against their will, they are bound to revolt, and with very little notice given beforehand. In view of these considerations we predict a speedy culmination and rapid decline of the new party, ua less it assents to cooperative action with other parties based on wider and more stable foundstions, but agreeing with it in hestility to the great party that has so lately been visited with the public condemnation. All parcies tend to decrepitude and dissolution. A powerful preservative element is essential to keep them vital and scrive for any length of time. Hos tility to Popery is a strong sentiment in parts of the country we know, but it is a totally inadequate basis for a great and permanent political party, especially where it is weakened by divided opinions as to the best mode of eper-If the Know Nothings were in possession of

the sure secret by which the power of the R.

man Catholic hierarchy on this continent, and the spread of its doctrines in this country, could be crippled, the case would even then, wear a different aspect. But thinking minds do not at all agree on this point; on the contrary, we believe a vast majority of intelligent men consider that the police of the Know Nothings is the most serviceable that could be adopted to the autagonists they desire to overthrow. Taey are thus not only weak from the essential insufficiency of their basis of operations, but are embarrassed by diversity of opinion as to the true mode of accomplishing their purposes. They labor on a sandy foundation constantly washing from under them. If the failure of their aims were to work only mischief to themselves, it would concern us but little. But they have risen to a position in the North, where they may do immense tempo rary mischief to the cause of freedom. If they are so velo as to rely on their own strength, they will not only suffer an inglorious defeat, but they will endanger the ascendancy of that opposition which has so lately overwhelmed the Nebraska party. If they are not wise in time, they will find that as they have grown, so they will wither, in a night. The successful alliances for med in Msipe, New-Hampshire, Musachusetts, Ohio and elsewhere, as well as the triangular fight in New-York, where it was not formed, teach an important lesson, if properly read The Opposition to the existing dynasty is abundantly strong, if united to overwhelm that dynasty in utter and permanent defeat, but it cannot afford to divide. If it madly does so, if one of its sections should reject the great principle upon which it has achieved its late brilliant victoria. It will share the fate of all divided forces since the foundation of the world. The Democratic party will again rise to power in the country, over the shattered remains of the strongest Opposition it ever yet encountered, unless all portions of that opposition hold fast to the impregnable position of hostility to Slavery Extension. This is the great central idea of the Opposition, around which all shades of opinion have revolved and accumulated. This is the rock of adamant which has formed its corner-stone. If this position is deserted, through blindness and folly, the Opposition will be at sea again. It will have left its only sure anchorage. And we may look for disaster upon disseter to pile upon its shattered forces, as rapidly as success has followed success through the memorable campaigns

of the last twelve months. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALS. Next to a despotism, with its rigid censorship and its imprisonment of refractory editors, an the destruction of their presses, there is no means so efficient toward keeping a people in besotted sentity and ignorance as the newspaperstamp. This resource of oppression has been rigidly adhered to in England, and the result is that the daily journa's are beyond the means of the mass of the community, who have to put up, for the most part, with twaddling weeklies; or when they do see a daily paper, they find in it, as a rule, the necessary affinities of a high-priced ionenal with an aristocratic structure of society and government, and hence no expositor of popular feelings or needs.

The duil compliance of the English in this regard has recently been changed into vitality, in the proposal of the Chaucellor of the Exchequer to modify the stamp-duty, or, in one sense, to abolish it-namely, to take it off all newspapers which do not go by mail, reserving a stamp of one penny, simply, as postage—the stamped sheet being allowed to circulate freely through the mails without further charge.

This sudden fit of liberalism-if it do not end n a sober second-thought, bringing back conservation to its original views-is to be ascribed to the temporary defection, we presume, of The London Times newspaper to the interests of the aristocracy. So long as that journal was true to the hereditary muffs, there was not a breath in favor of stemp reduction or destruction, but now that events in the Crimea have caused it to show up the aristocracy to contempt and grate harsh thunder against their very existence, we perceive a centemplated change in the stamp-duty. Take off the duty, and the result will be that cheap rivals to The Times will spring up, and the Government will no longer be under the lash of a single power - a sort of mighty duenns that guards Queen and Court, Army and Navy. But the strength of aristocratic institutions, so far from being increased by the charge, will be speedily diluted and destroyed. They cannot stend the fire of a cheap press They must fall. Of this fact Mr. Gladstone and his successor, Siz G. C. Lewis may be insufficiently cognizant but is nevertheless certain.

The Examiner sadly forebodes the declension of the talent and rank of the press when stamps have been removed. It will then be re duced down to the low American standard, The Framiner thinks. This is simply very ignorant and rather insolent. The American standard is that of some three thousand local newspapers, which are better than the English local newspapers, stupid to the last degree, though issued weekly only; for up to this moment there is, out of London, no daily paper in Great Britain, save one or two whose infancy and feebleness render their names unknown to fame. But throwing aside the merely local press of this country, we find journals which may be compared with any in England. Our range of topics is different; we do not quote Latin so much-it is not the fashion is this country, with all its freshness and distance from antique Rome and her offshoots, the English Universities; but for the instruction of the people

and the diffusion of ideas and of knowledge, our

papers are, to say the feast, not inferior to theirs. Our discussions on Government-it is, alse no beast to say it-are several bundred years ahead of these of England; and their speculations on systems and theories of politics-speculations upon which so much good writing and polished rhetoric are expended- are always in the rear of our practice. The truth is, our papers are better than those of the English, because more advanced. Our survey of the entire field of life and humsnity is greater. Our reporting, for instance, though less ponderous on special subjects, as in Legislative speeches, is much more comprehensive. [We give most to the people and the least to the Government, but The Times reverses this-its recent articles on the mal-alministration of effairs in the Crimes forming the exception to its customary rules. We do not expect to trest in this country of men or topics interesting to English journals; our themes are for the most part homely. They are of labor, and the details of the struggles of a new people, in a new Continent requiring to be subdued. Our mode, too, of writing is different. In the English newspapers every leading article is measured-out by the yard If it be not a column, it is nothing. A paregraph—the spice of brevity, the epigramn atic incision-they do not understand. lergth-all ponderosity. A theme which cannot be blown into the given proportions is no theme. But here we manage so, that ten or a hundred lines are indifferently used in a newspaper article as the purpose in hand may demand. And then we have got rid of rhetorical starch-of redtape-of diplomatic mouthing and parade, and we come smack to the fact.

In drawing these para lels betwixt the English and American presses, we must not omit the superiority of the latter in the use of the magnetic telegraph. We sloways feel inclined to laugh when we read a telegraphic dispatch of The London Times, and compare it with the same thing here. There they costively recite distant sayings and doings by lines; here we count then telegraphically by columns. We think it nothing to report a President's message-a broadside of nine columns-by telegraph. Compare that with the Lilliputian work of the best English journals. In this particular. The Times, with its competitors in London, has been peculiarly feeble during the Eastern war. Its telegraphic dispatches have been ridiculously curt, and empty, while it has not taken a single step for the extraordinary transmission of news by express or otherwise. But when the war with Mexico was raging, the cheap press of New-York, maintained throughout the Southern States a vast system of expresses with telegraphic communications where lines of wires were established, which gave us details, wholesale and retail, of every movement, far surpassing the Government both in the promptness and completeness of the intelligence furnished. If the same press had been in London, instead of the less enterprising British journals, it would have had chapter and verse of the Crimean campaign by special steamers, relays of couriers, and telegraphs, and would have escaped being so gioriously boazed as was The London Times and the British Government and people about the capture of Sevastopol.

A free people must, it may be roundly affirmed. have the best newspapers; it is not a question of stamps giving a monopoly to one rich and powerful organithe The Times but a question of diffused popular intelligence, requiring the best practical journalism. The scattered condition of our American population, the want of concentration in numbers, wealth and effort, have bitherto prevented this consummation; but it has now come, mauger prices chesp bey nd credence, judged by the European prices of newspapers.

But spart from these things, we hesitate not to say that through the American press, the American people a e better acquainted, ten to one, with the effeirs of Europe, than even the mass of Europeans themselves. We take it, that our foreign correspondence with hold its own in comparison with that of The Times Our criticisms and vaticitations on the war have always been justified by the event-have theirs? As for the gossip of Paris and London, it is as well rendered through letters coming directly hither, as in the journais severally published in those cities, reciprocally setting forth their minor doings. What the American newspapers were a few years back, of associated and multiplied talent were wanting to give them vigor and extension, is one thing; but what they are in New York now is quite

The Anti-higher-law men, who were and are such devoted friends of the Fugitive Slave law, and who were shocked at any suggestion of disobedience to that inhuman statute, are through their principal organ in this City, counselling resistance to the new prohibitory law. In their estimation, the liquor traffic is too holy to he touched by the band of legislation; and its upholders and their abettors, unmindful of their lofty position on the Union-saving statute, are quite ready to declare their fillibustering propensities in reference thereto. Unless they become more pacific, we shall be under the necessity of bringing before them some of their own homilles upon the propriety of absolute obsdience to law, which constituted their stock in trade on the fugitive question. They were then prime law-and-order men. They had better preserve their consistency and be so now. Indeed, we do not doubt thay will. After a brief fermentation, we dare say we shall hear nothing further of a rebellions resistat ce to the will of the sovereign majority. Tast majority is a great power, against which resistance is not only unpatriotic but futile.

The Know-Nothings of the Massachusetts Legislature propose to enact that no person born out of the United States shall be eligible to office in that Commonwealth. According to the notions of these patriots, latitude and longitude are more Important than character, talents, and Americanism of soul; and the register of a man's birth settles his fitness for public trust, without regard to his capacities and antecedents. It is a narrow and a stupid doctrine, but it is well that it should be applied. The sooner the prescription of the new fashionable Nativism is carried to its logical extreme, the sooner will come that overwhelming reaction which awaits every movement for the management of our political affairs by the base and corrupt means of secret societies.

Of all the ghost-stories which the past two or three years have spawned, that we publish in another part of this paper is not the least remark. able. The facts are queer enough, but they are attested by the affidavits of several witnesses who claim to have seen and heard the comical

performances of which they speak. Whether done by ghosts or not, it is certainly worthy at observation that these narratives of invisible gerdemain no longer cause the narrators to be put to the terture, or executed for witchers as used to be done in both Old and New-England But they are certainly not calculated to raise very high our respect for the enlightenment of an age or a people to see matters so unden in themselves, not to say so abourd and laughable gravely paraded as evidence of spiritual existen and the immortality of the soul. If there we stosts so silly and monkeyish as to engage in the occupations they are here represented as pursuing, we must say that the universe would a parently have been no great loser had their death been their annihilation.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE NUNNERY COMMITTEE, Boston, Tuesday, April 10, 1855.

The Legislative Special Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the Numbery Comme tee, held an adjourned meeting at the State-Houn this morning. At the opening of the meetier, the Chairman, Mr. Carpenter, of the Sanate, stated the he was absent from the Senate Board at the time of his appointment on the Committee, and as he was party directly interested in the investigation, be deemed it to be his duty to decline serving, which he should do on the opening of the Senate. He then fore called upon Mr. Griffin, of Charlestown, of the House, to take the chair. The Committee had sun moned the ladies connected with the School at Rap bury, one of whom, the Lady Superior, Mary May sie, was present at the opening of the meeting.

The Lady Superior was accompanied by Sund May, Esq., who stated that she had with her a stament of the transaction signed by five ladies who proside over the School. The Sergeant at Arms then administered an oath b

the Lady Superior, after which the statement was red by the Chairman of the Committee. The statement is mainly the same as that published

in The Advertiser. The Committee then proceed to an examination of the Lady Superior, who testited as follows: "I should judge that the Committee numbered

about twenty individuals; I attended them in the examination of the house; one of the Committee, whe gave his name as Mr. Evans, turned after the other had left, and told me he was once a Catholic is & Mary's Church, Baltimore, and that he desired to a turn to the Church; he asked me if I would give his permission to visit me, saying he would like to he come pleasant conversation with me; I declined girig him permission; he asked if the Bishop would obe to his visiting me; I told him he would not, though we received but few visitors; he shook hands with me twice, and appeared very fauilliar; I was much of fended at his conduct then, and feel more indigent; every time I think of it; I told the Committee when they entered the house that a lady was sick; when the members of the Committee entered her chamber I was present; they beat so closely to her that the has since stated that she felt their breath; I had previously desired the patient to remain quiet, as if seles, if the Committee entered; while I was conducting a part of the Committee, other members of it were paint about the house by themselves, examining the class sinks, &c.; I was not present when one of the gentle men took hold of the ressry."

Upon being asked if she could describe the gentle man who desired an interview with her, the witness replied that she could not well describe him, but he she could recognize him if she saw him.

Mr. Evans, of the Senate, was then introduced whereupon, the witness said that he was not the getleman who requested the interview, and who bis name. Subsequently, Mr. Hiss of Boston, to introduced, when the witness said that was the gent man who gave his name as Evers. The Lady Superior was then further questioned

Mr. Charles Hall, Jr., of The Advertiser, as to whele she had read the articles in The Advertiser, whether she regarded the statements therein as or rect. The witness answered in the affirmative t these questions.

Mr. Dawley, of the Senate Committee, then que tioned the witness more particularly as to the confin of the Committee on visiting the chapel. She stan the members of the Committee, to the number of the had opened the coor before she arrived. She had tended to have opened the door, and admit the Conittee, but the door was opened before she had the to do so, and there were so many gentlemen als the door that she could not enter herself. Wallsh the chapel, the gentlemen were engaged in loud on versation, which she considered very improper. It lady at her devotions in the chapel was startled wis ntlemen entered, and attempted to leave by door which she found locked. One of the gumen asked her several questions which she decline answering in the chapel. The gentleman follows her without the chapel when the conversation on

Samuel May, Esq , then interrogated the wine as to the scene in the chapel, but her answers did not vary materially from her previous testimony. Several other gentlemen then put questions to the witness, when the meeting was adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 91 o'clock, to hear the test! mony from the other ladies of the institu

The Ludy Superior was accompated to day by a sister of Bishop Fitzpatrick, and by the Rev. Mr.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10, 185.
Henry Kendig, of Poen Yan, N. Y., and Soma G. Heaton, of Vt., have been appointed Cierkands.
The Cobinet is holding sessions daily, but the mebers of it are not harmonious on the subject of Cast The Navy Department is very much chaginshis the changed destination of the Jamestown from its coast of Africa to the Gulf leaked out. The outside got hold of it from the bungling manner of seading is mail bags on her ashere. mail bags on her ashere.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR BILL The Senate has called back the Liquor bill fea to Secretary of State's office, where it had been safe engreement, it having been discovered that a Chairman of the Committee on the subject had thick out and interlined certain a nandment to the office bill, of which the Senate was not cognizent. The bill, of which the Senate was not cognizent. The bill of consequence of this, will have to use agreents. in consequence of this, will have to pass over again. The built to loan the credit of the State of the small of one million dollars, to the Vermont and Massetts Railroad Company, has passed to a third railing.

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN AUGUSTA Desiring, Know Nothing candidate for Mayor in Angu-in, has been elected by 350 majority, and deems of the twelve councilmen are Know Nothings.

TRENTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION. At our Municipal Election.

TRENTON Tuesday, Acri 10, 1855.

At our Municipal Election, yesterday, John R.
Tucker (Independent) was elected Mayor; Wagas (Ind.), Marshal, and Clark (Ind.), City Tresaures.

The Connoil consists of seven Independents at five Democrats. The Ward tickets and the rest of the City ticket were about equally divided.

TEMPERANCE REJOICINGS.

Alarge number of the members of the Legislan and others are celebrating to-night the passage of the Temperance bill by a collation at the District Temperance bill by a collation at the Dist

THE WELLAND CANAL.

ALRANY, Tuesday, April 10, 183,

It is reported that the Welland Canal will be seen the 16th itat.